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A MEMORIAL

FROM THE

CITIZENS OF COLUMBUS,

ON THE SUBJECT OF AN

ARMORY AND ARSENAL,

TO BE

ESTABLISHED BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

AT

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS:
RICHARD NEVINS, PRINTER.
1862.

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SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

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MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives,
in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists were gratified to receive a copy of House Bill No. 346, of the 2nd session of the 37th Congress, the 4th section of which is contained in the following words, viz: "*And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of the necessary ground, establishment and construction of a National armory and arsenal, at the city of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, and procurement of the necessary buildings, power, machinery, and tools for the same: *Provided*, That the cost of the same shall not exceed the amount herein appropriated."

Your memorialists are of opinion that the fact that the situation of Columbus suggested itself to the mind of the author of the bill as being an eligible and desirable point for the location of a National armory and arsenal, should have been sufficient to insure the location at this point. But since other points have submitted for your approval the claims of their several localities, it may not be improper to state, somewhat in detail, the claims of the city of Columbus.

In locating an establishment of the description indicated in the bill, your memorialists are of opinion that a National armory and arsenal should be located so as to subserve military purposes, and, consequently, the general welfare. It should, therefore, be located at such a point where it could command the utmost facilities of transportation to the large region of country to be supplied—where the most ample materials for the manufacture of arms could be readily obtained and at the lowest rates; whilst at the same time the establishment itself should be so geographically situated that it could not readily be taken by, or be permitted to fall into the hands of, an invading enemy.

Should the establishment be located at any point on the southern shore of Lake Erie and a war with Great Britain ensue, a hostile fleet, of iron clad steamers from Toronto or Port Stanley, or any other Canadian port, might shell and destroy the town, and take possession of the entire establishment. Should it be located at Cincinnati; and Kentucky, from causes beyond control, become the border battle ground of a foe domestic or foreign, it is much more probable that the establishment would be captured and sacked, than if located at Columbus—a point about equidistant from Cleveland or Sandusky and Cincinnati.

Nor should it be forgotten, nor the lessons of experience be ignored, that "in the canker of a calm world and a long peace"—"disturbances that do beget themselves" render public property less secure in very large cities than in smaller ones.

The capital of a State is always the repository of the archives of the State, and is the point which is always most zealously defended by the soldiery or citizens of the State. The fact that Columbus is less likely to be attacked by an invading

foe than either Cleveland or Cincinnati, gives it the preference of location on that account, should other and surrounding circumstances be equal.

Columbus is, by the constitution and laws, the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Ohio military forces. This being the fact, troops can be armed much more readily and with less expense at Columbus than at any point on the border of the State. The experience of the past twelve months has shown a large saving to the government in the way of transportation, by arming the Ohio volunteers at Columbus, and an additional saving would have been made had all the arms needed by these troops been at Columbus. There is, therefore, an especial propriety in locating the establishment where it can be under the immediate surveillance of the Commander-in-Chief.

The country to be supplied from a National arsenal, located at Columbus, may be safely estimated to extend over a region of 300 miles in every direction.

With Columbus as a centre, and a radius of 300 miles, the inscribed circle will embrace—

1st. All of Kentucky east of the Cumberland river.

2nd. All of that portion of Tennessee lying between Ft. Henry, Nashville, and to a point 60 miles south of Knoxville; thence nearly due east to the North Carolina line.

3rd. The north-west portion of North Carolina.

4th. All of Virginia lying west of a line drawn through the point where the 80th degree of longitude crosses the 36th parallel of latitude, to Washington City; from thence to Baltimore, including

5th. All of Maryland west of Baltimore.

6th. All of Pennsylvania lying west of Harrisburg, Pa.

7th. All of New York lying west of Seneca Lake, embracing half of Lake Ontario, half of Lake Simcoe, (in Canada) Nottawasaga Bay in Canada, half of Lake Huron.

8th. All of Michigan.

9th. All of Indiana.

10th. All of Illinois lying east of the 89th degree of longitude, commencing on the 42nd parallel of latitude; thence south through Springfield to the mouth of the Cumberland river.

Making an area embracing 282,744 square miles.

This area embraces a population of 10,994,397, according to the census of 1860, exclusive of that portion of Canada embraced within its limits. This population is as follows:

1st.	In the included portion of			Kentucky	1,074,683
2d.	"	"	"	Tennessee	523,489
3d.	"	"	"	North Carolina	265,921
4th.	"	"	"	Virginia	1,092,172
5th.	"	"	"	Maryland	296,084
6th.	"	"	"	Pennsylvania	1,333,790
7th.	"	"	"	New York	701,139
8th.	"	"	"	Wisconsin	188,084
9th.	"	"	"	Illinois	1,079,845
10th.	The entire population of			Ohio	2,339,599
11th.	"		"	Indiana	1,350,479
12th.	"		"	Michigan	749,112
					10,994,397

In the following measurement of distances from Columbus to the several points indicated, the actual distance by railroad or steamboat has been accepted instead of the radial lines:

		Miles by railroad.
From Columbus to	St. Louis	442
" "	Nashville	442
" "	Baltimore	513
" "	Chicago	372
" "	Pittsburg	222
" "	Harrisburg	469
" "	Lexington	219
" "	Louisville	256
" "	Wheeling	157
" "	Cairo	397
" "	Detroit	277
" "	Indianapolis	180
" "	Springfield, Ill	404
" "	Madison, Wis	503

From this statement, it is very manifest, that in from 12 to 24 hours, arms can be transported from Columbus to almost any point embraced within the territory before described.

FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Columbus is so situated that there is not a single county in the State that cannot be reached in the evening, by leaving the city in the morning. It is situated and forms one fo the termini of the following roads, viz:

1. Cleveland and Columbus.
2. Columbus, Xenia and Little Miami.
3. Columbus and Piqua.
4. Steubenville, Columbus and Indiana.
5. Central Ohio.
6. Dayton, Xenia and Belpre.

By canal from Columbus, it connects with the Ohio and Erie Canal, through which it can reach Cleveland on the Lake, the Ohio River at Beaver, Pa.; at Marietta, and Portsmouth, O. Arms and munitions of war can be shipped from Columbus, by canal, to Erie, Pa., Beaver, Wellsville, Marietta, Portsmouth and all points on the Ohio River, as well as to Lake Erie.

Ohio has 900 miles of canal in good navigable order, and over 3000 miles of railroads in actual running condition. The facilities for transportation are not excelled by any other State in the Union; nor is the city of Columbus excelled by any other point in Ohio in this respect. Should a war be imminent on the southern border of the State, troops can leave home from all parts of the State in the morning, be in Columbus in the evening, there armed, and by midnight be in Cincinnati. Should Cleveland or the northern border be threatened, the troops could be armed and dispatched, during the same lapse of time, to Cleveland, or any point between it and

Erie, Pa., to Sandusky, or Toledo; and the same remark applies to hostile forces on the eastern border. This fact can not certainly be unimportant, in the judgment of your honorable body.

With the well-known fact that St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., Chicago, Nashville, Baltimore, and Albany, N. Y., are within twenty-four hours' time of railroad travel, and that there are railroads, well ordered and equipped, making daily trips to these points, your memorialists are of opinion that all is said which a judgment, not fastidious, could require.

It may not be improper to state another fact in this place, viz.: The dividing line of the population of the United States, in a north and south direction, passes through the territory of Ohio, near to, and south of Marietta, about 70 miles east of Columbus. Situated between the lakes of the North and the mountains of the South, all the great streams of migration and trade pass through the territory of the State of Ohio. She is, therefore, for all practical purposes of an armory, as central as any other State.

MATERIALS.

Another important consideration is the facility of obtaining ample materials for the manufacture of arms.

The area of supply—which we have estimated at 300 miles in every direction from Columbus—includes the great Allegheny coal field, computed by geologists to have an area of at least 50,000 square miles of good mineable, bituminous coal. A considerable portion of this coal basin extends over the eastern half and south-eastern portions of Ohio, and extends, in a range parallel with the Allegheny Mountains, into Alabama, where it disappears beneath the cretaceous formation. The Michigan coal field is computed at 12,000 square miles,

producing coal of good quality. The Illinois coal basin covers an area of about 40,000 square miles; of which 25,000 square miles are included in the area under consideration, of which Columbus is the centre.

Of all these coal fields or basins, that of the Allegheny is decidedly the best for manufacturing purposes; and it is estimated, by competent authorities, that at least 40,000 square miles of this field are accessible to Columbus by slackwater, canal, and railroad. Millions of tons of coal are mined annually in this field, and are delivered in Columbus at prices varying from $1.50 to $1.75 per ton of 28 bushels.

This area abounds in all the minerals used in the arts and manufactures; as, for example, exhaustless deposits of iron ore, saline formations, lime of many formations—from those of the lower silurian to those of the upper carboniferous; consequently lime of all qualities are very accessible, Columbus being, in fact, based upon and surrounded by the latter strata. There are exhaustless deposits of gypsum in the vicinity of Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa counties, in Ohio. Strontian Island in Lake Erie, embracing 15 acres, is almost wholly a deposit of sulphate of baryta and strontia—two minerals extensively employed in the arts. In various portions of the State are considerable deposits of the black oxyd of manganese. The silicious deposits in the vicinity of Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Holmes county, Ohio, and Port Huron, Michigan, produce the finest grindstones in the world. The deposit of Waverly sandstone in Pike county, Ohio, and a similar deposit in Cuyahoga county, are in almost exhaustless formations, and comprise some of the best material for building and other economic purposes.

The mineral regions of Michigan, included in this area, are almost too well known to need any description or enumera-

tion; they consist of exhaustless quantities of copper, lead, nickel, strontia, baryta, and almost all other metals generally found in primitive formations.

So far as Ohio is concerned, in 1860 there were 59 furnaces in blast, which produced 105,500 tons of pig iron, valued at $3,171,000, and employed fully 5000 hands. During the same year there were fully 50,000,000 bushels of coal mined, worth $3,000,000, and employing 7000 hands. During the same year upwards of 2,000,000 bushels of salt were manufactured.

Pig-Iron can be purchased in Columbus at as low figures, and on as reasonable terms, as at either Pittsburg or Cincinnati. It sold during the season, in large lots, at $18.00 per ton, and as the demand for it increases, as new furnaces are erected, and superior methods of manufacture obtained and developed, competition will supervene, and reduce the price, even below the above-named figure.

Bar Iron, rolled in Columbus, is, and will at all times be, furnished at Pittsburg invoice prices.

Charcoal can be obtained in any required quantities at three to five cents per bushel, according to the quality of the wood from which it is made.

Black Walnut Lumber, select, is sold at $1.00 to $1.25 per 100 feet. Superior *second growth* ash and oak lumber is sold at the same rates.

Lime-Stone is sold at $1.00 per perch of 25 cubic feet.

Lime is worth six to eight cents per bushel.

Brick, of good quality for building purposes, at $2.75 to $3 00 per 1000.

Ordinary oak lumber, for building purposes, at 75 to $1.00 per 100 feet.

There are several deposits of "fire-clay" in the State; and in the Muskingum valley is an extensive deposit of calcareo

silicious, or buhr-stone formation, which, in early days, was used instead of the French buhr mill-stones.

MOTIVE POWER.

So far as immediate motive power for manufacturing purposes is concerned, your memorialists beg permission to say that there are now in Columbus over one hundred steam engines in operation, giving employment to two thousand workmen. There are also in successful operation a large rolling-mill, several foundries and machine shops, a large plane factory, woolen-mill, a tile factory, saw factory, brass foundery, several furniture factories, a large agricultural implement establishment, a large and extensive tool factory, a paper mill, &c., &c.

This area includes, in quantities which cannot be consumed in one thousand years, in the ordinary course of manufactures, the very choicest varieties of timber trees—from the softest deciduous and coniferous trees up to the hardest timber of the northern portion of the Temperate Zone. Black walnut and maple, so much used in the manufacture of musket and rifle stocks, are especially abundant. Hickory and the best of oaks abound everywhere. Ohio has yet 10,000,000 of acres of the best forest trees on the continent, and is the only Western State in which timber, for economic purposes of a *second* growth, can be obtained. Annexed is a list of the indigenous forest trees of Ohio.

List of Native Forest Trees in Ohio.

BOTANICAL NAME.	POPULAR NAME.	HEIGHT IN FEET.	WHERE MOST ABUNDANT.
Magnolia acuminata. *L.*	Cucumber tree	80	Ohio.
Liriodendron tulipifera. *L.*	Whitewood, Poplar, Tulip-tree	140	Tennessee.
Anona triloba. *L.*	Papaw	25	Tennessee.
Xantholum Americanum. *Mill.*	Prickly Ash	.....	Ohio.
Ptelia trifoliata. *L.*	Shrubby Trefoil	20	Tennessee.
Rhus typhina. *L.*	Staghorn Sumach	30	All.
" glabra. *L.*	Smooth Sumach	20	All.
" venenata. *D. C.*	Poison Sumach	20	Mississippi.
Tilia Americana. *L.*	Lime, Basswood	70	Carolinas.
Vitis labrusca. *L.*	Northern Fox Grape	vine	All.
" aestivalis. *Michx.*	Summer Grape	"	Ohio.
" cordifolia. *Michx.*	Winter or Frost Grape	"	Ohio.
Acer saccharinum. *Wang.*	Sugar Maple	80	Canada.
" var nigrum. *Michx.*	Black Maple	.....	All.
" dasycarpum. *Ehr.*	White or Soft Maple	60	Ohio.
" rubrum. *L.*	Red or Swamp Maple	80	Canada.
" Pennsylvanicum. *L.*	Striped Maple	40	Carolinas.
Negundo aceroides. *Moench.*	Ash-leaved Maple, Box Elder	50	Ohio.
Æsculus glabra. *Willd.*	Ohio Buckeye	60	Ohio.
" flava. *Aiton*	Big or Sweet Buckeye	80	Mississippi.
Robinia pseudoacacia	Common Locust	90	Tennessee.
Cercis Canadensis	Red Bud, Judas-tree	30	Ohio.
Gymnocladus Canadensis. *Lam.*	Coffee-tree	80	Ohio.
Gleditscia triacanthos. *L.*	Honey Locust	80	Tennessee.
Prunus Americana. *Marsh.*	Wild, Yellow, or Red Plum	20	Ohio.
Cerasus Pennsylvanica. *Loisel.*	Wild Red Cherry	20	Canada.
" Virginiana. *D. C.*	Choke Cherry	20	Ohio.
" serotina. *D. C.*	Wild Black Cherry	80	Ohio.
Pyrus coronaria. *L.*	Sweet-scented Crab-Apple	20	Ohio.
Crataegus crus-galli. *L.*	Cockspur Hawthorn	20	All.
" coccinea. *L.*	Scarlet-fruited Thorn	20	Ohio.
" tomentosa. *L.*	Downy-leaved or Black Thorn	25	Ohio.
" punctata. *Juss.*	Dotted Thorn	.....	Ohio.
" flava. *Ait.*	Dwarf Thorn	20	Carolinas.
Amelanchier Canadensis. *T. & G.*	Shad or Juneberry	20	N. Ohio.
Cornus alternifolia. *L.*	Green Dogwood	20	All.
" Florida. *L.*	Flowering Dogwood	30	Tennessee.
Nyssa multiflora. *Wang.*	Black or Sour Gum, Pepperidge	60	Carolinas.(?)
Kalmia latifolia. *L.*	Mountain Laurel	20	All.
Rhododendron maximum. *L.*	Great Laurel	25	All.
Oxydendron arboreum. *D. C.*	Sorel-tree	60	Tennessee.
Diospyros Virginiana	Persimmon-tree	20	Mississippi.
Catalpa bignonioides. *Walt.*	Catalpa	40	Mississippi.
Chionanthus Virginica. *L.*	Fringe-tree	70	Carolinas.
Fraxinus Americanus. *L.*	White Ash	80	Canada.

List of Native Forest Trees in Ohio—Continued.

BOTANICAL NAME.	POPULAR NAME.	HEIGHT IN FEET.	WHERE MOST ABUNDANT.
Fraxinus pubescens. *Lam.*	Red Ash	60	All.
" juglandifolia. *Lam.*	Green Ash	40	Tennessee.
" quadrangulata. *Michx.*	Blue Ash	70	Ohio.
" sambucifolia. *Lam.*	Black or Water Ash	70	Canada.
Sassafras officinalis. *Nees*	Sassafras	50	Tennessee.
Ulmus fulva. *Michx*	Slippery Elm	60	Ohio.
" Americana. *Linn.*	White Elm	80	Canada.
" racemosa. *Thomas*	Cork Elm	50	Ohio.
Celtis occidentalis. *Linn.*	Hackberry, Sugar-berry	70	Tennessee.
Morus rubra. *Linn.*	American Red Mul-berry	70	Ohio.
Plantanus occidentalis. *Linn.*	Sycamore, Button-wood	80	Ohio.
Juglans cineria. *Linn.*	Butternut	60	All.
" nigra. *Linn.*	Black Walnut	80	Ohio.
Carya alba. *Nutt.*	Shag-bark Hickory	90	All.
" sulcata. *Nutt.*	Thick Shell-bark Hickory	80	Tennessee.
" tomentosa. *Nutt.*	Mockernut, White-heart Hickory	75	Ohio.
" microcarpa. *Nutt.*	Water or Small-fruit-ed Hickory	50	Mississippi.
" glabra. *Torrey*	Pignut	80	Tennessee.
" amara. *Nutt.*	Butternut Hickory	40	Tennessee.
" myristicaeformis. *Michx.*	Nutmeg Hickory	60	Mississippi.
Quercus macrocarpa	Overcup or Burr Oak	70	Ohio.
" var. olivaeformis	" "	70	Ohio.
" alba. *L.*	White Oak	100	All.
" obtusiloba. *Michx.*	Post or Iron Oak	50	Tennessee.
" prinos. *Willd.*	Swamp Chestnut Oak	40	Mississ'pi.(?)
" var. discolor. *Michx.*	Swamp White Oak	40	Ohio.(?)
" castanea. *Willd.*	Yellow Chestnut Oak	80	Tennessee.
" var. monticola. *Michx.*	Rock Chestnut Oak	60	Tennessee.
" imbricaria. *Michx.*	Laurel, Shingle Oak	50	Tennessee.
" nigra. *L.*	Black Jack Oak	30	Tennessee.
" tinctoria. *Bartram*	Black or Yellow Oak	90	All.
" coccinea. *Wang.*	Scarlet Oak	80	Tennessee.
" rubra. *L.*	Red Oak	80	Tennessee.
" palustris. *Du Roi*	Swamp Spanish or Pin Oak	80	Tennessee.
" prinoides. *Willd.*	Chinquapin, Dwarf Chestnut Oak	6	Ohio.
Castanea Americana. *Linn.*	American Chestnut	80	Tennessee.
" pumila. *Michx.*	Chinquapin	40	Mississippi.
Fagus ferruginea. *Aiton*	American Beech	90	Canada.
Carpinus Americana. *Michx.*	Ironwood, Hornbeam	30	Canada.
Ostrya Virginica. *Willd.*	Leverwood	40	Canada.
Betula nigra. *L.*	Red or River Birch	70	All.
" excelsa. *Aiton*	Yellow Birch	70	Canada.
" lenta. *L.*	Sweet or Black Birch	80	All.

List of Native Forest Trees in Ohio—Continued.

BOTANICAL NAME.	POPULAR NAME.	HEIGHT IN FEET.	WHERE MOST ABUNDANT.
Alnus incana. *Willd.*	Speckled Alder	20	Ath.(?)
Salix nigra. *Marshall*	Black Willow	35	Tennessee.(?)
" lucida. *Michx.*	Shining Willow	20	Athab.
Populus tremuloides. *Michx.*	American Aspen	50	Ath.
" grandidentata. *Michx.*	Large Poplar	40	Algon.
" monilifera. *Aiton*	Cottonwood	70	West.
" var. Canadensis. *Michx.*	Canadian Poplar	80	Ohio.
" angulata. *Aiton*	Angled Cottonwood	80	Mississippi.
" balsamifera. *L.*	Balsam-tree	80	Athab.
" candicans. *Ait.*	Balm of Gilead	50	All.
Pinus banksiana. *Lam.*	Scrub Pine	20	Athab.
" inops. *Aiton*	Jersey Pine	40	All.
" rigida. *Miller*	Pitch Pine	70	All.
" strobus. *L.*	White Pine	100	Canada.
Abies Canadensis. *Michx.*	Hemlock	80	Canada.
Larix Americana. *Michx.*	Tamarack, Larch	100	Athab.
Cupressus thyoides. *L.*	White Cedar	80	Carolinas.
Juniperus Virginiana. *L.*	Common Juniper	50	All.(?)
Taxus Canadensis. *Willd.*	Ground Hemlock	20?	Algon.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

There cannot be found on the continent of America, another area of equal extent of the one under consideration which will equal it in agricultural products. This area embraces the wheat region of the United States. The soil throughout this entire area rests immediately upon the carboniferous and other series below it in a descending geological scale, gives to it as a necessary consequence all the essential elements and ingredients of a grain-producing region. In 1850, Ohio alone produced one-seventh of all the wheat grown in the United States—and as much as the entire aggregate of the Slave States. In Ohio, the aggregate crops of wheat and corn during eleven years (1850 to 1860 inclusive) were as follows:

Aggregate Crops of Wheat and Corn during Eleven Years.

Year.	Corn, bushels.	Wheat, bushels.	Aggregate bushels.
1850	65,500,000	32,700,000	98,200,000
1851	61,171,282	25,309,225	86,480,507
1852	58,165,517	22,962,774	81,128,291
1853	73,436,090	17,118,311	90,554,401
1854	52,171,51	11,819,110	63,990,661
1855	87,587,434	19,569,320	107,106,754
1856	57,802,515	15,333,837	73,136,852
1857	82,555,186	25,397,614	107,952,800
1858	50,863,582	17,655,483	68,519,065
1859	68,730,846	13,347,967	82,078,803
1860	91,588,704	23,640,356	115,229,060
Aggregate for 11 years	749,522,697	224,853,997	974,376,694
Average annual crop	68,138,427	20,441,277	88,570,608

Of Oats.—We do not know the products quite as accurately as we do that of corn and wheat, for we have only had the State statistics during the last four years. Taking these with the United States census of 1840 and 1850 (the crops being those of the previous years,) we have these results:

	Acres.	Product.	Av. per acre.
In 1839	.....	14,393,103	.....
In 1849	.....	13,472,742	.....
In 1857	.....	22,000,000	.....
In 1858	669,147	8,026,251	12
In 1859	643,613	15,048,910	23
In 1860	830,104	25,127,724	30

If the years 1858, 1859 and 1860 be taken as a fair test, the average crop of oats is *twenty-two* bushels per acre, though, probably, from the extremely low product of 1858, is really above that. It will be seen that the average of oats has increased in the last three years near 30 per cent. In the north-eastern counties of this State, very heavy crops of oats are raised.

Of Barley, Rye and Buckwheat.—The following is the production of these grains for the only years we have:

	Rye in acres.	Bushels.	Average.
In 1839	.....	814,205	.....
In 1849	.....	425,918	.....
In 1858	90,191	874,513	9.7
In 1859	102,776¾	576,274	5.6
In 1860	94,394	1,078,764	11.5

Except for spring pasture, or straw, there is little encouragement to cultivate rye in this State.

	Barley in acres.	Bushels.	Average.
In 1839	.....	212,440	.....
In 1849	.....	354,358	.....
In 1858	125,745	2,103,099	16.7
In 1859	102,931	1,638,577	16.0
In 1860	71,564	1,548,477	21.6

The average of barley is more uniform than that of other small grains. It is most cultivated in the neighborhood of the great breweries at Cincinnati and Cleveland. One-half of all barley grown in the State is raised in the Miami country.

	Buckwheat in acres.	Bushels.	Average.
In 1839	.....	633,139	.....
In 1849	.....	638,060	.....
In 1858	71,282	791,921	11.1
In 1859	149,445	3,042,176	23.5
In 1860	66,827	763,930	11.1

The extraordinary production of buckwheat in 1859 was in consequence of the destruction of the wheat crop in June. It was still time to plant buckwheat, which was extensively sown in the north-east part of the State.

Of Butter and Cheese.—This is the first year in which the State assessors have returned the quantity of butter and cheese. As might be expected, the product of these articles is greatest in those counties where cattle and hay abound. The total amount returned by the United States' census for 1849, (returned in the census of 1850,) and that of the State in 1860, are as follows:

	Butter.	Cheese.
In 1849	34,449,379 lbs.	20,819,512 lbs.
In 1860	38,440,498 "	24,816,420 "

Of Animals.—The assessors make their returns in June, so that we get the animals of that year, but the crops of the year before. The following is a tabular view of the number of animals, in four different years, in the last period of eleven years:

	1850.	1855.	1860.	1861.
Horses	466,820	624,746	700,097	726,648
Mules	.....	5,315	7,624	11,018
Cattle	1,358,947	1,791,189	1,902,712	1,839,757
Sheep	3,942,929	4,337,943	3,368,174	3,934,763
Swine	1,964,770	2,195,769	2,242,814	2,571,404
Aggregate.	7,733,466	8,954,952	8,221,481	9,083,590

The agricultural resources of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky, are by no means developed to their maximum extent, and there is yet a vast difference between the possible and actual amount of product in them. In Ohio, for instance, fifty bushels of wheat per acre has been grown, whilst the average does not exceed fifteen. Of corn, over one hundred bushels per acre has frequently been produced, whilst the average does not exceed thirty-six.

Detailed statistics of any of the States other than Ohio are not accessible at present, and the amount of their agricultural products cannot even be approximated. Ohio is the only State which pays any attention to agricultural or industrial statistics.

The annual average of the agricultural products of the State of Ohio, for the past six years, has been no less than $130,000,000.

Living for workmen is cheaper in Columbus than in either Cleveland or Cincinnati. It is a fact well established in commercial and mercantile circles, that all manner of agricultural products are higher in the immediate vicinity of large commercial centres than one hundred miles away from them. All agricultural products are higher in Cincinnati than in Colum-

bus, for the reason that Cincinnati is not only larger but is at the head of the south-western market; hence the living for workmen is higher in Cincinnati than here.

As to healthfulness, there is no city in the State whose bills of mortality are as low *pro rata* as that of Columbus; and the city is less frequently visited by epidemics than large commercial centres.

Real estate, in Columbus and immediate vicinity, is as reasonable as that of any other city of its size in the Union.

In Ohio there is annually expended for education a permanent fund amounting to nearly three millions of dollars. There is no State in the Union whose system of common schools is superior to that of Ohio; and under which benign system a good common free school education is secured to every child in Ohio.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

Your memorialists trust that they have been successful in showing—

1. That in selecting a site for a NATIONAL ARMORY AND ARSENAL, considerations should be given to the centrality of location, in regard to the extent of country to be supplied, embracing—

2. The facilities of transportation;

3. The supply of materials used in the manufacture of arms;

4. Its ready and easy accessibility to the largest population within a given circle or area; and,

5. The abundance of food for the operative, and the healthfulness of their location.

In all which respects we have endeavored to make it manifest that the position of Ohio is most favorable, because of her geographical position in relation to all the States, north and south, and of the British possessions in Canada; and that, from

her position between the lakes of the North and the mountains of the South, all the great streams of migration and trade pass through her territory:

Because she is the most populous of all the Western States:

Because she is in advance of all the Western States in the extent and variety of her manufactures:

Because her agricultural supplies are in advance of any other State; whilst her iron, coal, and salt supplies are inexhaustible:

Because her water line, for protection as well as defense, is not less than 500 miles on the Ohio, and probably 350 miles on Lake Erie, with all which, as well as for the whole interior of the State, she has very superior facilities for transportation, in her 900 miles of canal, 3000 miles of railroad, and a most abundant supply of turnpike and other good roads. And the undersigned have endeavored to show that the CAPITAL OF THE STATE, as selected and named in the Bill now pending before your honorable body, is the proper place for the location of a National Armory and Arsenal; because—

1. It is the head-quarters of the whole military organization of the State.

2. It is in fact, as much as any other place in the whole country, a central radiating point in the great Railway system of the nation.

3. It is the centre of a circle of only 300 miles radius, embracing nearly ELEVEN MILLIONS of people, and of accessibility in every part, in a most rapid manner, most if not all of the extremes themselves being embraced in 24 hours travel by railway.

4. Its position midway between the borders of the State, while rendering the Government property most secure, enables it with facility, and within some 3 to 3½ hours, to have

intercourse and connection with some 5000 miles of water carriage, via Cincinnati (which is midway of the Ohio River), on the one hand, and via Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland, with all the inland seas of the West, above the Falls of Niagara, on the other hand.

5. Within the area aforesaid, it is the centre of by far the greatest wheat and life-sustaining cereal productions of any other in the United States.

6. It is surrounded with inexhaustible supplies of all the essential materials, whether of minerals or wood, required for the most extensive and most permanent manufacturing of arms and munitions of war, or otherwise.

7. It is the best point at which, and from which, in any sudden emergency, to concentrate, equip, and send out troops —east, west, north, or south.

8. It is proverbially healthy, as has been shown by a comparison of the bills of mortality with other places; and to which may be appropriately added, the large pro rata number of living witnesses in the aged citizens—men and women—of Columbus.

9. The cheapness of motive power, and of all the elements necessary for the support of man—as operatives, or otherwise —render it, in an economic view, equal, if not superior, to any other.

And it is proper to add, that in January last and previous to the introduction of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives of Congress, for the establishment of the armory and arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, the General Assembly of Ohio, with entire unanimity, passed a joint resolution for the establishment of a National armory in Ohio. A copy of which resolution marked (A) is appended to this memorial.

Whilst this resolution very properly does not designate any

place in the State as the choice of its citizens, but confines itself to the strong and manifest claims of Ohio, in a National and State view, to become the recipient of such work; and while it is conceded, and even urged, that the location should be the result of National as well as State considerations, yet as a State question, applicable to and to be judged of by the whole people of the State, your memorialists feel confident, in the assertion, that no locality in Ohio could combine so vast a majority of that people in its favor as their own capital, which belongs to them in common and contains great and permanent institutions, which have been built up by millions of their money—monuments of their liberality and wisdom.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. HUBBARD,
SAMUEL GALLOWAY,
JOHN S. HALL,
WM. G. DESHLER,
WALLSTEIN FAILING,
PETER AMBOS,
Committee on behalf of Citizens.

A. B. BUTTLES,
HORACE WILSON,
LUTHER DONALDSON,
Committee on behalf of City Council.

(A.)

JOINT RESOLUTION,

Relative to establishing a National Armory in Ohio.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable efforts to procure the location of the contemplated National Armory at some suitable point within the State of Ohio; and that, considering the patriotism of the people of the State, its central location, the skilled labor of many of its citizens, its facilities of communication, its productiveness in minerals and all needful supplies, as representatives of its people we consider the incidental advantages attendant upon such an establishment justly due to this State.

Resolved, That the Governor communicate copies of these resolutions to the President and heads of departments, and our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JAMER R. HUBBELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES MONROE,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

January 27, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 11, 1862.

Benjamin R. Cowen, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution is truly taken and copied from the original roll on file in this office.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the great seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1862.

B. R. COWEN,
Secretary of State.

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